with Thomson's handwriting. Von Martens assigns it, with a query, to the Sulu group of islands in the Philippines. The present material, however, fixes the locality (of Thomson's material) as the Talaud Island group. The species appears to be widespread in the Philippines and not localized on any one island.

TWO NEW GENERA, TWO NEW SPECIES, AND TWO NEW NAMES OF CHINESE MELANIIDAE

By SUI-FONG CHEN

Scholar of China Institute at Johns Hopkins University

In preparing an annotated catalogue of the Chinese Melaniidae, two genera and two species were found to be undescribed. Also, two described species were found to be in need of valid names. Since publication of this catalogue has been delayed for an indefinite time, I think it is best to extract the new things and publish them separately, in order to make them available to other workers.

I wish here to express my appreciation to the authorities of the United States National Museum for the opportunity to make these studies of their collections, and especially to thank Dr. Paul Bartsch for his most kind guidance of my work on this material.

Genus Hemimitra Swainson 1840

Hemimitra tangi, new species, Pl. 6, Fig. 2.

Shell small, solid, ovate-conic, dark brown. The interior of the aperture is bluish white. Nuclear whorls eroded. Postnuclear whorls inflated, strongly rounded and marked with incremental lines. The spiral sculpture consists of microscopic threads. The last whorl which constitutes nearly the whole length of the shell, is inflated, with strongly rounded periphery and has a narrow dark band at the summit. The suture is moderately constricted. Base short, well rounded. Aperture pyriform; peristome simple, thin; parietal wall covered with a thin callus; columella concave and nearly vertical. The operculum is thin, corneous having 2.3 turns with a subcentral nucleus. The radula has the formula: 3–1–3 : 2–1–5 : 6 : 8.

The type, U. S. N. M. cat. No. 499701, was collected by Dr. C. C. Tang in Kiang-yang, northern Fukien Province, and has the following measurements: 2.4 whorls remaining; length 12.4 mm.; diameter 8.4 mm.; aperture length 7.5 mm.

Two additional specimens from the same source yield the following information:

Whorls	Length (mm.)	Diameter (mm.)	Aperture length (mm.)
3.0	10.6	7.8	6.9
2.2	8.5	5.9	5.5

This species resembles Hemimitra terminalis (Heude), but has only one narrow spiral brown band at the summit.

Genus Sermyla H. and A. Adams, 1854

Sermyla kowloonensis, new species, Pl. 6, Fig. 3.

1887. *Melania sculpta* Gredler, Mal. Bl. (n.s.), 9: 163 (not *M. sculpta* Souleyet).

Shell small, solid conic, olive brown throughout. Nuclear whorls eroded. Post-nuclear whorls 4.4, convex, and marked by strong protractive axial ribs of which 12 occur on the penultimate and the last whorls; the ribs terminate at the periphery of the whorl. The spiral sculpture consists of two threads of which one occurs on the summit and the other on the periphery of the last whorl. Suture well impressed. Periphery well rounded. Base short, strongly rounded, and marked by 7 spiral threads. Aperture elliptical; peristome thin; parietal wall covered with a thin callus; columella concave.

The type, U. S. N. M. cat. No. 48041, yields the following measurements: length 8.8 mm.; diameter 4.5 mm.; aperture length 4.5 mm. Its locality is Kowloon, on the mainland opposite Hong Kong.

This species is very closely related to *S. sculpta* Souleyet, but differs in being broader and possessing fewer, more distinctly protractive axial ribs.

Genus Wanga, new genus

Shell elongate to subulate, whorls more or less convex or slightly flattened. The sculpture consists of axial riblets and spiral cords crossing each other and forming strong nodules, which are much stronger than the intervening sculpture. Aper-

ture ovate, somewhat expanded at the base. Genotype: *Melania henriettae* Gray 1834. Pl. 6, Fig. 4.

The name of this genus is derived from the Chinese word for fish-net, in description of the sculpture. In addition to the genotype, this group includes: *Wanga dulcis* (Fulton) 1904; *Wanga hsüi,* new name for *Melania turrita* Hsü 1935, not Klein 1846; *Wanga lauta* (Fulton) 1904; *Wanga napoensis* (Hsü) 1935; *Wanga reticulata* (Lea) 1850; *Wanga scrupea* (Fulton) 1914, and the variety *scrupea debilis* (Fulton) 1914.

Genus Hua, new genus

Shell rather small, elongate-ovate, whorls smooth, somewhat flattened or only slightly convex. Aperture ovate, with an acute angle above; lip thin. Operculum with a subcentral nucleus. Radula rather long, the central tooth broader than high with a central cusp and three cusps on each side; the lateral tooth with a rather long, narrow appendage and two or three side cusps on each side of the main cusp; marginals rather long and narrow, broadening at the cutting edge which bears 5 to 8 cusps. Genotype: *Melania telonaria* Heude 1888. Pl. 6, Fig. 1.

The name of this genus is derived from the Chinese word for smooth, in allusion to the sculpture of the majority of members of the group. In addition to the genotype, this genus includes: *Hua diminuta* (Boettger) 1887; *Hua friniana* (Heude) 1888; *Hua heudei,* new name for *Melania orcadarum* Heude 1890; not Heude 1888; *Hua hongkongiensis* (Brot) 1874; *Hua joretiana* (Heude) 1890; *Hua kweichowensis* (Chen) 1937; *Hua leprosa* (Heude) 1888; *Hua orcadarum* (Heude) 1888, not Heude 1890, with *Melania naiadarum* Heude 1890 as a synonym; *Hua praenotata* (Gredler) 1884, and the variety *praenotata intermedia* (Gredler) 1885; *Hua protea nura* (Bavay and Dautzenberg) 1910; *Hua schmackeri* (Boettger) 1886; *Hua toucheana* (Heude) 1888; and *Hua vultuosa* (Fulton) 1914.